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Reagan Admits 'I Was Wrong' In Not Heeding 2 Aides on Iran

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said that he should have listened to two of his cabinet officers when they told him to stop selling arms to Iran.

In his weekly Saturday radio address, Mr. Reagan said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger had "advised me strongly not to pursue the initiative." The president said he had weighed their advice and then weighed it, thinking the sale "was worth the risk."

"As we now know, it turned out

they were right and I was wrong," Mr. Reagan said.

His statement Saturday is the latest step in a long and arduous journey by Mr. Reagan, as he has grappled for the past four months to understand the impact, and the implications, of the Iran arms sale and the subsequent diversion of sales to the Nicaraguan rebels.

While Mr. Reagan went further Saturday than he did previously in admitting his own errors, friends and advisers of his say he is following a strategy aimed at controlling the political damage caused by a scandal that was threatening to swamp his presidency.

He and other friends and advisers who discussed the president's state of mind last week provide an unusually frank and detailed glimpse into the emotional life of a president as he faced the gravest crisis of his political career.

What they describe is a despondent and demoralized man, who had conquered the capital for six years, and now saw his political power, and historic legacy, starting to crack and crumble.

As his attempt to revive his presidency reached a climax, Mr. Reagan gave a speech March 4, broadcast on television and radio, in which he accepted the highly critical findings of a special review board that studied the arms sales and the subsequent diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels. But it is becoming increasingly clear that in the address, Mr. Reagan hid some of his true feelings.

For example, the board criticized Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger as distancing themselves from the Iran affair and not protecting the president from its risks. In his speech Saturday, the president took issue with that conclusion, saying: "They discharged their responsibilities as my advisers and as my subordinates."

The two cabinet officers had asked Mr. Reagan to include a similar passage in the March 4 speech, but he declined on the ground that taking exception to any of the board's findings would dilute the image of conciliation he was trying to convey. On Saturday, both cabinet officers said they welcomed the president's "generous" remarks.

On a more basic issue, Mr. Reagan said that although his initial purpose in selling arms to Iran was to open relations with that country, the operation "deteriorated" into an arms-for-hostages trade. The special review board disagreed, saying that the affair was a trade for hostages from the outset and that the arms sale should never have been made.

White House officials acknowledge that it remains to be seen whether the president can rebound, personally and politically, and take advantage of these and other options.

Despite the efforts of Mr. Baker and the national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, to refocus the president's attention on the main items of his second-term agenda, Mr. Reagan at times still seems

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SEE REAGAN, Page 6

Outside U.S. and Europe, AIDS Takes a Rising Toll

By Thomas Netter
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — In India, tourists visiting for more than a month will soon undergo testing for the AIDS virus. In Japan, foreigners infected with AIDS may be banned from entering the country, and all blood donors may be tested. And in Uganda and Kenya, people visiting medical clinics are being advised to "love carefully."

As the number of cases of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, increases, scores of nations outside the already highly infected areas of North America and Western Europe are beginning to gear up for a battle against what is increasingly being described as a modern-day plague.

Latest figures made available by the World Health Organization in Geneva indicate that as of last week, more than 42,000 cases of AIDS had been diagnosed in 91 countries, in all parts of the world. The vast majority of cases, 31,384, were reported in the United States, with an additional 4,647 in Europe.

But figures from the rest of the world are beginning to catch up as awareness of the epidemic grows and detection programs gain speed.

Brazil has reported the world's third-highest total, with 1,012 cases, while 18 countries in Africa have reported a total of 2,804 cases. Oceania, including Australia and New Zealand, has reported more than 400 cases. And although Asia appears to be the least touched so far, 12 Asian countries have reported a total of 103 cases of AIDS.

"We essentially believe that all countries are involved to some extent in the AIDS pandemic," said Dr. Jonathan Mann, the American physician who heads the World Health Organization's anti-AIDS unit in Geneva. "The really important thing is for people to realize that this is a global problem and that it's a matter of degree, not its presence or absence."

The ways by which the disease is transmitted in North America and Europe are well known — the most common are through homosexual and bisexual contact, sharing of unsterilized needles by intravenous

drug users, and blood transfusions.

But the diversity of social, cultural and sexual practices in the rest of the world presents a series of difficult problems to the governments slowly awakening to the problem and seeking ways of dealing with it, as well as to the World Health Organization.

The Iranian victory along the northern front has further strained Iraq's stretched defenses following intense battles in southern Iraq for

the oil-rich southern region.

The commander of Iran's 64th

Basra, Iraq's second-largest city and capital of the oil-rich southern region.

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De-Reinterpretation

Senator Sam Nunn's care in defense analysis and his political defensiveness has established him as the one American legislator who can single-handedly validate a moderate position. So everybody quieted down when he took the floor on three days last week to speak on the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. It was a political event. On a seemingly arcane issue of treaty interpretation may rest the prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations in the next few years.

Mr. Nunn plowed through the Senate's ABM ratification hearings, the subsequent practices of the two superpowers and the original negotiating record between them. He demolished the Reagan administration's retroactive 1985 reinterpretation, which would have permitted more expansive testing of the Strategic Defense Initiative. He laid claim to the position and intent of the late Senator Henry Jackson — the man the administration claims as patron of its treaty reading. He savaged — there is no other word — the handiwork of the principal presenter of the new reading, State Department counsel Abraham Sofaer, who now disavows

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Instead of the Contras

President Reagan's crusade for the contras has suffered another, perhaps mortal blow. He has to be wondering what policy to pursue if the rebel forces collapse.

On top of the Iran-contra funding scandal comes last week's resignation of a key rebel leader. Not so many days ago, Arthur Cruz was described by the State Department as very nearly indispensable. The day after Mr. Cruz quit the House voted, 230-196, to freeze \$40 million in aid for the contras until previous funds are accounted for. That is shadowboxing. Mr. Reagan can veto any such measure. But the vote augurs bleakly for the contras next fall, when a majority in a Democratic Congress will decide if the rebels are worth an additional \$105 million.

Would it be a calamity if Congress pulled the plug and let the contras go down the drain? No, if the president is finally willing to abandon the illusion that they can win and to strive instead for attainable goals that the United States can support.

There are three main goals: securing Sandinista agreement to keep Soviet and Cuban bases, advisers and missiles out of Nicaragua; securing an agreement that the Sandinistas will not export revolution across Nicaragua's borders; achieving a regional truce to help protect and widen Nicaraguans' political rights.

It was not Tip O'Neill or the Boland amendment or polls showing public indifference that kept the contras from catching fire in their rebellion against a supposedly detested leftist regime. For five years the contras have been mainly cross-border raiders striking at "soft" targets from secure bases in Honduras. Their commanders are mostly the same National Guardsmen who were beaten from 1977 to 1979 by lightly armed Sandinist guerrillas.

Like their apologists, the contras blame everybody else for their constant feeding and poor showing. As one of their leaders, Adolfo Calero, puts it: "We are fighting a war of perception. People will not risk their lives unless they see the possibility of triumph." With spirit like that at Valley Forge, Americans would now be British.

It is true that Congress has slipped back and forth on helping the contras. But why? The ambivalence reflects the mood of the

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Task for Kenyans

Kenya is a one-party state but still one of the relatively more open and stable countries in Africa. Why does the government of President Daniel arap Moi persist in certain alarming police practices that undercut everything Kenya supposedly stands for? President Moi has been confronted, during a visit to Washington, with allegations that torture has been used repeatedly to force confessions from Kenyans accused as political dissidents. In a year, 66 people have been sentenced for sedition after having been detained and held incommunicado; all 66 confessed, and the same prosecutor and judge handled most of the cases.

President Moi, his defenders suggest, is nervous about political opposition. He is of a minority tribe and there is a clandestine political organization based in the majority tribe. But that would not seem to justify the measures of which Kenya is accused in well-documented accounts by Kenyan citizens and by international human rights groups. The U.S. State Department, which counts Kenya as a friendly country, publicly asked

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Advantage at the Threshold

The expert view is that, although the Pakistanis may now have all the necessary components for "the bomb," they have probably not yet succeeded in making one. They are taking a chance; they could still find themselves with neither the bomb nor [U.S.] aid. Why would any country persist in such a hazardous course? Because it pays. Experience has shown that a country which reaches the threshold of the nuclear-weapons club, but does not visibly cross it, may

hope to strengthen its position without facing all the potentially perilous consequences of an overt gate-crashing.

It has been suggested that, if India and Pakistan should now formally claim nuclear status, they should be officially welcomed as members of the club. They shouldn't be. The 1968 nonproliferation treaty's 130 signatories would resent such a change. And an enlargement of the club from five to, say, seven would increase the restiveness of the next few in line for admission.

— The Economist (London).

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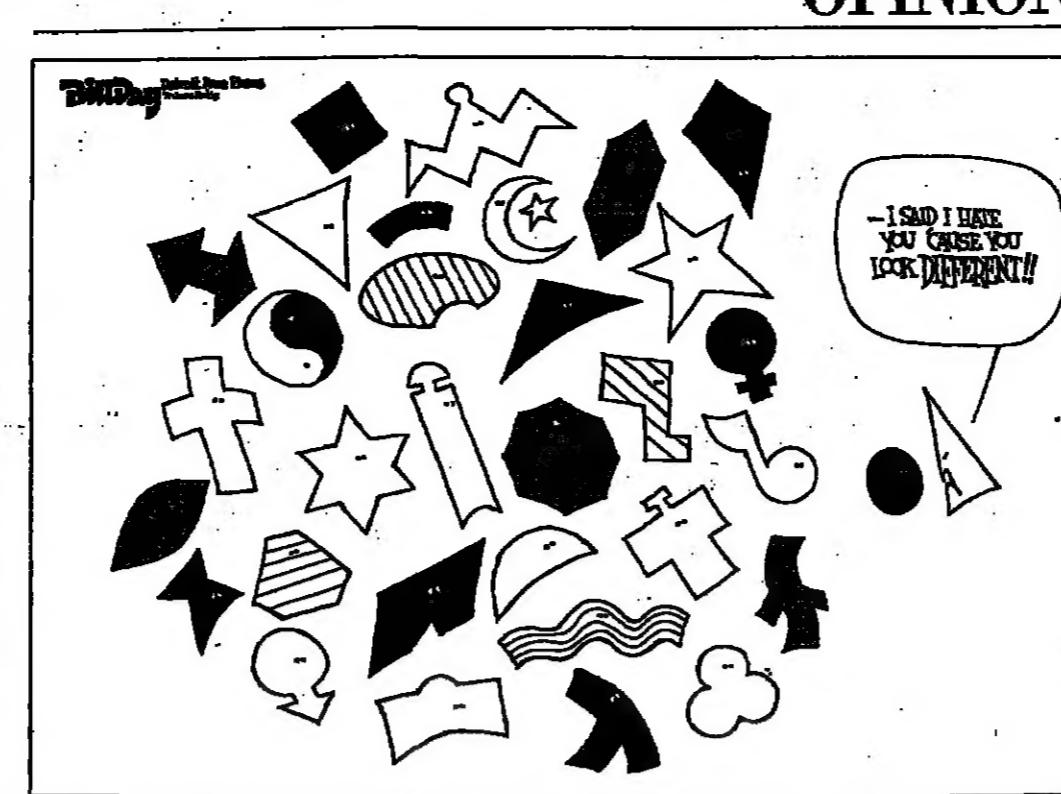
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The Debt Crisis Isn't Somebody Else's Job

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — If Citibank finally decides to hire someone to go around and kick Brazil out of its house for failing to pay the mortgage, my friend Richard deserves to get the call. He was present at the creation of the Debt Crisis, although none of us knew it then, and he should witness when it's gone.

Richard has never been to Brazil. He spent his formative banking years in the Middle East, journeying to Riyadh and Tehran carrying suitcases stuffed with deposit slips in the petrodollar-crazed days of the mid-1970s. Richard was the human face of "recycling."

Brazil has brought sharply into focus the problems that have been gradually developing with the debt-agreement plan that went into effect in the summer of 1982, when Paul Volcker, Donald Regan (remember him?) and the IMF's Jaques de Larosière galloped to Mexico's rescue. Other equally desperate debtor nations quickly lined up for rescuing loans and new loans, on which the banks added a significant increase in their interest rate spread.

The idea was that, through better banking and strong export drives, the debtor countries could survive a couple of rough years of heavy interest payments, which also carried a satisfying connotation of rehabilitation. Things would shortly get back to normal, the debtor nations were told, with new lending financing new economic growth.

The bigger interest payments nicely boosted the banks' profits. But as lending ground to a complete halt by 1984, suddenly the debtor countries began experiencing large net capital outflows. And they began to understand that the commercial banks' fact had no intention of providing any new loans to them.

That pattern was broken a few months ago when the U.S. Treasury bludgeoned the banks into agreeing to a new loan package and lower rates on rescheduling for Mexico. The banks reportedly came out of those negotiations grimly vowing that they would not allow "the Mexican disease" to spread any further. Then came the Brazilian bonfire.

"Throughout this, the banks have assumed that people in developing countries simply wouldn't do that arithmetic," said Sotia Monod, the Philippines' economics planning minister and a sharp critic of the banks.

"But they did. First they saw that they couldn't go on with these large net outflows. And then they saw that somehow Mexico wouldn't have to face net outflows for 18 months, based not on market decisions but on other, undefined factors. So they can draw conclusions about what they should do if they don't get the terms they need." Mrs. Monod urges bankmania with the banks, but has not been able to persuade Finance Minister Jaime Ortega, who was conducting rescheduling talks with U.S. banks in New York last week. If the banks do not deal successfully with his moderate demands, they are likely to get a chance to try their more radical ones.

A bruising confrontation with debtors could easily turn not only the financially successful half decade that the banks have enjoyed but also the gains that capitalism has been making in the Third World, where developing countries have competed to lower investment barriers in the search for new funds and turned their economies away from the inefficiencies of central planning.

Treasury Secretary James Baker, whose imaginative plan for new lending has not been supported by the commercial banks, understands the tide of angry nationalism that lies beneath the surface in the debtor countries. His interventions on the side of Mexico and, more recently, the Philippines have kept the policy wheels turning. But he should not repeatedly have to drag the banks to solutions that are in their own interest. That is not somebody else's job.

LETTER

What About Roosevelt?

Your column "In Our Pages, 75 and 50 Years Ago" reported on Feb. 4, for 1912: "The week's political pendulum is swinging strongly toward President W.H. Taft. The New York County Republicans Committee endorsed Mr. Taft by a vote of 582 to 17 after the Roosevelt men had made a fight to delay the vote."

That same column has not since reported that on Feb. 10, seven Republican governors endorsed Theodore Roosevelt — who rejected off Feb. 24 that he would accept his party's nomination for president if it extended to me." Perhaps the Herald was so pro-Taft that it played down news favorable to Roosevelt.

G. WALLACE CHESSMAN

Rose

How Israel May End Up Saving Pakistan's U.S. Aid

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The recurring nightmare of American foreign policy is to see small states move toward the development of nuclear arms, their deployment, their political use and conceivably their use in war. It is not all his fault, but on President Reagan's watch this nightmare of loss of control by the United States and the other settled nuclear powers has taken on ever darker and more ominous hues.

It has happened in Pakistan and Israel, two countries whose insecurity, isolation and consequent reliance on U.S. patronage make their surge across the nuclear threshold a matter of special American responsibility.

If the contras disintegrate, there remains a reasonable possibility of an acceptable settlement. That, in turn, hinges on the Sandinists and on willingness in Washington to take a calculated risk. Can the Reagan administration bring itself to take that risk and tolerate a Marxist neighbor, if that neighbor is boxed in by treaties and commitments to rudimentary human rights?

That course has widespread support. Witness the Senate's 97-1 endorsement of Costa Rica's current peace initiative. Nicaragua has reportedly said it would sign a live-and-let-live pact that would bar foreign bases and advisers, reduce armed forces and pledge respect for frontiers. Mr. Reagan has yet to test that offer.

Perhaps the hardest part of any agreement to enforce would be to protect political freedoms, short of making impossible demands on Managua. But the Sandinists have to understand that their neighbors and Washington rightly see a connection between internal and external behavior. The realistic way of dealing with them on this issue is through trade and development aid.

Mr. Reagan can ignore these realities and try again to turn Nicaragua into a false test of patriotism and to inflame political debate. Or he can act like a president.

By so doing, he could rightfully ask his critics to support the use of force should the Sandinists betray their security promises. But to claim that power, he must first accept that his choices are limited, and that the interest of all the Americas can be served by trying the path of negotiation.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The West Ought to Rethink Its Defense Doctrine

By Harlan Cleveland

MINNEAPOLIS — When Russians and Europeans shout at each other, America's European allies urge it to try a tranquilizer called "détente." When the superpowers show signs of kissing and making up, the Europeans nervously mutter about the dangers of "condominium."

Mikhail Gorbachev, for reasons of his own (budget problems, fear of American science and technology, common sense), has now embraced earlier American positions — a comprehensive test ban and the destruction of all but a few intermediate-range missiles. He may even move for a pulsed of "tactical" nuclear weapons.

President Reagan, for his own reasons (who would not rather be remembered for a four-quarter touchdown than for third-quarter fumbles), has now moved into negotiating range.

So the prospect that arms control could bring results, not just endless talk, upsets America's friends in Europe and brings to center stage the European nuclear dilemma: How to maintain the alliance and defend Western Europe without using weapons that nobody wants used?

Here, from a partisan of the alliance, are 10 pieces of the answer:

1. We are going to have to live with nuclear weapons, or at least with the widespread knowledge of how to make and deliver them. For major political leaders to say that nuclear arms can be totally eliminated is nonsense.

2. By inventing the ultimate weapon, man may also have invented the ultimately unusable weapon.

In more than four decades now, no one has been able to think of a military occasion when making a nuclear bang would be better strategy and wiser politics than doing something less dramatic and destructive. In this situation, "no first use" is a description of future behavior (on both sides) with a high probability quotient.

3. The declaratory policy of NATO is that the allies (meaning the United States) would if necessary strike first. Would any president use nuclear weapons first? The bipartisan testimony of former advisers to presidents, including Robert McNamara and Henry Kissinger, dampens NATO's official policy with a blanket of fog.

4. But can NATO say this out loud, even if it is obvious? The Soviet Union does not know what Washington would do — because Washington does not have a clear idea itself. Its uncertainty is credible — indeed, widely advertised in a free society. That uncertainty is the real deterrent.

5. In these circumstances, "no first use" cannot be a formulation of policy. It will be the consequence of policy. If NATO's force structure, weapons development, military training and rules of engagement are unravelled, rethought and put back together again for a credible conventional defense of Western Europe, then "no first use" declaration would sound as if one meant it.

6. "Theater nuclear weapons" are certainly theatrical — and about as militarily useful as stage props. In the late 1960s, as an antidote to the widespread belief among European leaders that "tactical" nuclear arms were just superconventional weapons whose use could be localized, NATO's Nuclear Planning Group conducted a series of war games. Any way you played the game, most of the people killed were on NATO's side, especially in West Germany. For two decades since then, the stockpile of American nuclear weapons in Europe (the famous "7,000 Hiroshimas") has resembled fishing floating on a dock: They are still alive but out of their element.

7. When advancing technology enabled both sides, first the East and then the West, to deploy intermediate-range nuclear weapons (the Soviet SS-20s, the West's Pershing-2 and cruise missiles), the line between "tactical" and "strategic" became increasingly blurred. Mr. McNamara was once asked in a NATO meeting what the difference was. A strategic weapon, he replied with a wry smile, "is anything that can hit me." This is still the relevant insight.

8. The need for rethinking this trans-Atlantic alliance is certainly

that the Russians have now said they will play out their hand on intermediate-range missiles without risking them with "star wars" or France's nuclear plans (and Britain's plans, while they last). But sooner or later all of the above will have to be wrapped into the disarmament package.

9. Too many Europeans have become used to thinking that the deployment of nuclear weapons, large or "small" is what gives the United States the Atlantic alliance. But if nuclear weapons are unusable, that is dangerously wary. The challenge to American diplomacy is to find a way to make "no first use" credible; if it really concludes that there is no such thing as a localized nuclear war, especially in Europe, and moves toward getting those nuclear weapons out of there — then there is a pretty good chance the Russians will catch on. They have followed the Western lead in military strategy many times before. And even if they do not, the NATO allies would at least be spending their money on defense, not psychological warfare.

10. The most important thing the West can do to convince the Kremlin to develop a sensible and clearly defensive posture is to have one itself. If it really does not think nuclear weapons are usable, and acts like it; if it really organizes its own posture to make "no first use" credible; if it really concludes that there is no such thing as a localized nuclear war, especially in Europe, and moves toward getting those nuclear weapons out of there — then there is a pretty good chance the Russians will catch on. They have followed the Western lead in military strategy many times before. And even if they do not, the NATO allies would at least be spending their money on defense, not psychological warfare.

In alliance politics, "détente" does not translate from the French as "relaxation." It means something more like the continuation of tension by other means. In what the late Averell Harriman called "competitive coexistence," especially in a world where nationalism is the dominant resource, the West is well placed to lead the way toward a workable peace system. But that requires rethinking some obsolescent if comfortably familiar doctrines. NATO's over-reliance on unusable weapons is one of them.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to NATO, is dean of the University of Minnesota's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Next President Should Be Evaluated in Time

By James Reston

this vast, disparate, continental country that is not true. It takes months to investigate, check and double-check, write and publish really serious and accurate biographies, and plan and make room between the ads for hours-long television documentaries.

Also it takes money. Decisions have to be made in the first place that it is the responsibility of owners and editors to think about the top line as well as the bottom line, and to hire people to do the job instead of firing them by the hundreds at CBS.

Who is this new guy Bruce Babbitt, a former governor of Arizona, who just joined the race? He must be a sensible man, for he wants to stamp out Teleprompters, and all other instruments of pretense.

We are beginning to get a hard look at Howard Baker of Tennessee, but nobody even mentions Al Gore of Tennessee, who may be the most promising young man in the Senate.

He is too young at 38, the "experts" say, forgetting that the Constitution was written by Alexander Hamilton when he was 30, James Madison when he was 36 and John Adams when he was 37. Even when Ben Franklin, who was 81, the average age of the founders at Philadelphia was only 43, and when Adams was invited to make a speech in Boston right after the convention he refused on the ground that at 37 he was "too old to make declaimations."

Some people complain that America's elections take too long, but in

fact this year before we drift into '88 thinking mainly about who among the eager beavers can charm the voters, rather than about who can unite and govern the republic.

Everything will have to be shovved forward a bit if this is to happen. It will not

sn't
Job

Pentagon Wants New Missile to Be Nuclear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon is seeking congressional permission to install nuclear warheads on a new missile that was originally intended to strengthen conventional forces in Europe.

In testimony last week and in talks with lawmakers and their aides, Pentagon officials contended that time and money could be saved by putting nuclear warheads on the new experimental mobile missile, which has a flight range of less than 200 miles (320 kilometers). If warheads cannot be put on the new missile, the army says it will have to design another missile to replace its aged Lance missiles in Europe.

The new missile is known as the

Army Tactical Missile System. The design and purchase of 1,000 of the weapons is expected to cost \$1.5 billion.

Congressional staff members who have studied the issue closely said Congress was unlikely to lift a legal provision that for four years has blocked design of a nuclear warhead for the new missile. Pentagon officials say the law blocks them from even examining the possibility of making the missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.

Military experts say the army's proposal, which has been put forth unsuccessfully before, is especially interesting now in light of prospects for a new treaty that might limit intermediate-range arms in Europe. What to do about short-range missiles is one question that

must be resolved before such a treaty is signed, according to American negotiators.

The negotiators expect missiles with ranges as short as that of the new missile to be governed by any treaty on medium-range missiles. Some missiles with ranges on the order of 600 miles could be affected.

American negotiators have said that missiles with ranges as short as 200 miles, known as battlefield or tactical nuclear missiles, should be discussed in subsequent talks that would include conventional weapons.

European military officials are especially concerned about accepting an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces in the absence of any understanding about how to

control the balance of conventional and tactical nuclear forces, which would take on new military significance without the more potent nuclear forces in place.

The Army Tactical Missile System is considered to be the kind of new weapon that will strongly affect the military balance in Europe because of its range, mobility, and clear forces in place.

Meanwhile, a senior Pentagon official said Saturday that prospects had dimmed for a compromise between the administration and the Congress on the interpretation of the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972.

"I think the prospects for a compromise have been significantly, perhaps irreparably, damaged by the position taken by leaders in the Senate," said the official, Richard N. Perle, the assistant defense secretary for international security policy.

Mr. Perle made these remarks in an appearance during a television interview program that was to be broadcast by Cable News Network on Sunday.

Mr. Perle, who has announced his intention to leave the Pentagon this spring, was referring to the stand on interpretation of the treaty taken by Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat.

Mr. Nunn has argued for the validity of the traditional, strict interpretation of the treaty and sharply disputed the Reagan administration claim that the treaty can be broadly interpreted to allow extensive testing and development of some new types of defensive systems.

But Mr. Perle said he agreed with Mr. Nunn's proposal that the classified negotiating record of the treaty be made public.

The compromise has a number of important elements. Among them, it would require Congress to defer legislation endorsing the traditional view of the treaty and to provide a "respectable" level of funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative, the administration's proposal for space-based missile defenses.

In return, the administration would have to promise not to violate the traditional interpretation for a limited period of time.

In a related development, officials said Saturday that current plans called for Secretary of State George P. Shultz to be accompanied by a large team of senior officials at Moscow in mid-April.

The senior officials who are scheduled to go on the trip include Paul H. Nitze, the senior adviser to Mr. Shultz; Mr. Perle of the Pentagon; Max M. Kampelman, the chief American arms negotiator; and two other senior American negotiators, Kenneth L. Adelman, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Edward L. Rowley, an adviser to President Ronald Reagan.

Since the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, opened the way for the new negotiations last month, however, hopes have risen in the Netherlands that U.S. cruise missiles might be reached before the 1988 deployment pledge has to be carried out.

"Chance that the 48 missiles will be deployed have diminished," Defense Minister Willem van Eetvelde said recently. "On the other hand, I believe we should go on with the preparations. That is a sign to the Russians that we are serious and earnest should the discussions fail."

"The chances are real that there will be no deployment," he added. "This has always been our hope, but only in exchange for a bargain with the Russian side."

In the meantime, the Dutch peace movement and some opposition political figures have demanded that the government halt work on the Womsdrecht missile base because of the talks in Geneva.

For some in the peace movement, the demand reflects a conviction that the Netherlands should never have agreed to deploy in the first place.

Mr. van Traa said opposition could revive strongly if the talks on medium range missiles collapse.

Unlike Belgium, the Netherlands has not accepted a phased deployment. As a result, officials here said, no fraction of the 48 missiles is scheduled to be deployed as a first step. The course of U.S.-Soviet talks on medium range missiles therefore is likely to become clear before the missiles are installed.

Dutch Missile Foes Look to Geneva

They Hope a Treaty Will Preclude Deployment of Cruises

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

AMSTERDAM — The new effort to eliminate intermediate-range missiles from Europe has revived hopes in the Netherlands that U.S. cruise missiles may not have to be deployed on Dutch soil.

For Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, the U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range weapons in Geneva have been interpreted as a kind of vindication. The government had insisted in a heated political struggle that a major reason for the Netherlands to join NATO's medium-range missile deployment was to nudge the Soviet Union toward more conscientious arms control policies.

Despite widespread reluctance by the Dutch public and political opposition, Mr. Lubbers' government decided in November 1985 to accept U.S. cruise missiles as part of the deployment decided upon in 1979 by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

His Christian Democratic coalition pushed the issue through the legislature last spring and has begun construction on a missile base at Womsdrecht, pledging to have the 48 cruise missiles assigned to the Netherlands operational "there by the end of 1988."

Less than half of the ground-launched 464 cruise missiles scheduled for deployment by 1988 are in place, with a total of 208 in Belgium, Britain, Italy and West Germany. West Germany has already deployed its full NATO complement of 108 Pershing-2 missiles.

Initially the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range missiles will be taken into account in deciding the timing of Belgium's next deployment phase.

Sixteen ground-launched cruise missiles have been deployed in Belgium. Like the Netherlands, Belgium is to have a total of 48 by the end of 1988.

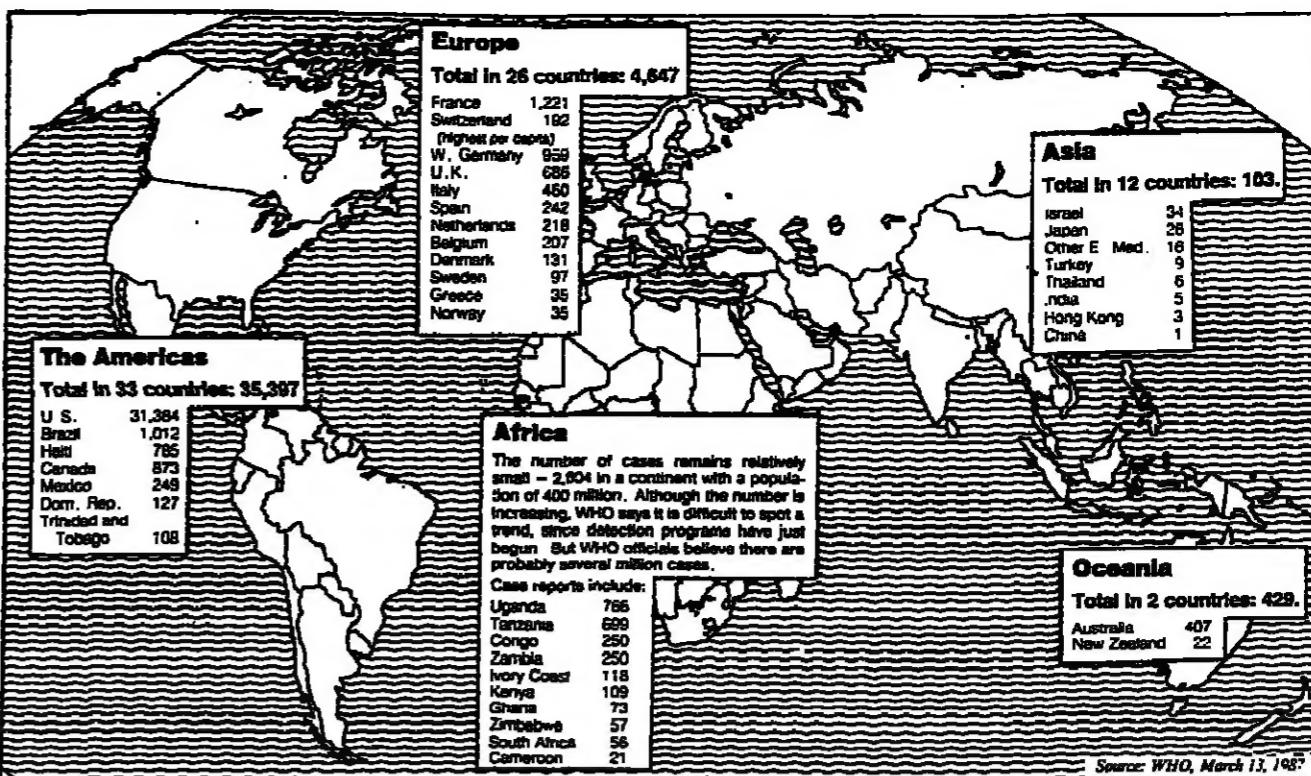
Peter van Vliet, the Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman, said the government had ordered work to go forward at Womsdrecht. The demands for a halt so far have not become a major issue in the Dutch political arena, although the deployment question remains sensitive and controversial, diplomatic observers said.

Part of the reason for relative quietude is that Mr. Lubbers' position emerged from elections with a reinforced majority last May, soon after deciding for deployment and gaining approval of the legislature.

"It is not a hot issue yet, but it is a simmering one," said Maarten van Traa, an opposition Labor Party member who helped lead the political fight against deployment.

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Source: WHO, March 13, 1987

International Herald Tribune

AIDS: Outside the U.S. and Europe, the Deadly Virus Takes a Rising Toll

(Continued from Page 1)
Health Organization, which is seeking to guide them.

In Africa, for example, people have been familiar for years with a disease that results in the slow wasting away of the body up to the point of death. "Slim," as it is called, has now been identified with AIDS, which kills by dismantling the body's immune system and exposing it to cancers and other infections.

In Japan, the death of a prostitute infected with AIDS has raised alarm in a society where philandering husbands are tolerated, and could spread the disease into the general population. In countries where bisexuality is more tolerated than in the developed nations, there has been a marked increase in the number of heterosexuals infected with the virus.

Some nations have already announced plans to take action. In Japan, for example, government officials have proposed requirements that physicians report all AIDS cases and that all blood donors, homosexuals and drug users be tested or examined for the virus.

The Soviet Union has reportedly developed a test to detect the disease, after discovering 13 AIDS carriers — all but one reportedly being foreigners.

India announced last week that it would test arriving foreigners for AIDS and require foreign students entering universities to prove they are free of the disease. India has so far reported five AIDS victims, all of whom died. Most victims die within five years of contracting the disease.

"Up until this report from India, we were not aware of anyone actually taking measures against the short-term traveler," said Dr. Mann, although he acknowledged that a number of countries have said they are considering such a move, or even more widespread blood testing, for example, prior to granting marriage licenses.

A group of experts meeting at the World Health Organization concluded that such mandatory blood screening of arriving foreigners would be costly and inconclusive and would divert attention away from more effective means of combating AIDS, such as educational programs.

The health organization supports testing of blood kept in blood banks and has already begun helping African and Latin American countries set up such programs.

Uganda's "Love Carefully" campaign is an example of how some nations are using advice on avoid-

ing the disease to try to check its spread. With 766 cases, Uganda, with a population of about 15 million, has a higher case rate than any nation in Western Europe, where lower rates have sometimes inspired a sense of grim concern, and in some cases even panic proposals for sequestering AIDS victims from the general populace.

The Ugandan authorities have been distributing the "Love Carefully" brochure through public health clinics and the news media. World Health Organization officials say, similar programs, using catchy slogans or direct warnings to promote educational materials are under consideration or already in place in Tanzania, Kenya, Brazil, Australia and Japan, among other nations.

"We cannot wait for a vaccine," said Manuel Carballo, a scientist with the health organization's anti-AIDS program. "Prevention has to be emphasized."

"But countries vary in their interest and concern about AIDS," he added. "Some take the position that since the number of cases is quite small, the problem is small."

Such highly publicized programs as the distribution of condoms in Switzerland, the Netherlands and other parts of Europe with accompanying, often graphic, advertisements and warnings may be unsuitable for some nations, particularly in the Third World.

"The very explicit information we've seen in Britain and other parts of Europe are not as acceptable, especially in Africa where people are more sensitive," Mr. Carballo said.

Dr. Mann and other World Health Organization officials said the Geneva-based organization is expanding its advisory education programs with an initial budget of \$6 million, which they are seeking to expand to \$37 million through appeals to donor nations this year.

U.S. Saves 37 Russians at Sea

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. Coast Guard helicopters fighting an Atlantic gale plucked 37 Russians, including three women and an infant, from the heaving deck of a stricken Soviet freighter off the coast of New Jersey and flew them to Atlantic City.

With the ship listing 40 degrees to port, rising and plunging in seas that broke over the pilot house, the Russians were lifted Saturday from

the deck, one by one, in baskets to three helicopters that struggled against 50 mph (80 kph) winds to hold their positions.

Coast Guard officials praised the skill and daring of the helicopter crews in the rescue 210 miles (340 kilometers) off the coast. Two minor injuries were reported among the Russians. The ship, the 482-foot (146-meter) Komsomolski Kirzhi, had been bound for Cuba with a cargo of flour. Its fate was not immediately known.

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For Gandhi Government, Another Political Crisis

Rift Between Top Leaders Threatens To Deepen Divisions in Ruling Party

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A long-simmering dispute between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Zail Singh of India erupted in public last week, creating an embarrassing political crisis for Mr. Gandhi's government.

The usual rift between two former allies threatened to undercut the prime minister's authority and deepen divisions within the ruling Congress (I) Party at a time when Mr. Gandhi's political difficulties were already on the rise.

On the surface, no major issues were at stake. But the controversy was said to have derived partly from strains between the two leaders over the handling of Sikh demands in the northern state of Punjab, where Mr. Gandhi is a Sikh.

Politicians now speculate that Mr. Singh may run for re-election as president this July without Mr. Gandhi's support, seeking votes from Congress (I) Party dissidents and opposition politicians. This could pose a serious challenge to Mr. Gandhi's political strength.

The president is elected by a vote of Parliament and India's 24 state legislatures. Normally, he is little more than a figurehead who attends ceremonial functions at

home and abroad. But as chief of state, he can wield influence at decisive moments.

For example, it was Mr. Singh who decided in 1984 to swear in Mr. Gandhi as prime minister after the assassination of his mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, instead of waiting for Parliament to make the choice.

At the time, it was said that Mr. Singh was acting out of political loyalty to Mrs. Gandhi, who had backed him for the office of president in 1982 in an attempt to heal the disaffection among Sikhs.

The president's devotion to the Gandhi family has given an ironic edge to reports in the last year that Mr. Gandhi had snubbed him.

It was widely reported, for example, that Mr. Gandhi had stopped briefing and consulting the president, had barred him from foreign trips, and had permitted his allies to criticize him in Parliament.

The strains began to come into the open this winter when Mr. Singh refused to sign a bill approved by Parliament to give the government sweeping powers to intercept mail.

Then, last week, the president wrote a letter to Mr. Gandhi, charging that the prime minister had refused to keep him abreast of the issue, as required by the Constitution.

The letter was prompted by Mr. Gandhi's earlier assertion that he had treated Mr. Singh appropriately. "There is no question of keeping the president outside," Mr. Gandhi had told Parliament. "We keep him fully informed on all major national issues."

The letter, which was published in the newspaper *India Express* on Friday, created a furor in Parliament.

Addressing the prime minister as "My Dear Rajiv," the president said he appreciated Mr. Gandhi's desire to avoid an ugly controversy but added, "As you are aware, the factual position is somewhat at variance with what has been stated by you."

"Even on certain important domestic issues, I have not been kept informed," the president wrote.

Mr. Gandhi has never made public his complaints about the president, but senior aides have let it be known that it derives partly from the issue of Sikhs in the Punjab.

As a result, Mr. Reagan had a deep concern for the hostages' fate, and the effort to win their freedom "was something he truly believed in," the friend said. "I think he thought all the hostages would come out smiling," the friend added. "Don't we all want happy endings?"



President Zail Singh, left, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. A dispute between the two has erupted in public.

situation deteriorate into one that cost his mother's life. Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated by two Sikh extremists.

Mr. Gandhi's supporters also cite reports that Mr. Singh had once been friendly with Sikh extremists to undercut rival Sikh politicians in the Punjab, and that he still links with some extremists.

Other analysts say the rift is partly cultural. At the age of 71, Mr. Singh is an affable and shrewd politician who is uncomfortable speaking English and proud of his humble rural upbringing.

When Mrs. Gandhi backed him for president in 1982, the choice was widely criticized, especially when Mr. Singh declared facetiously that he would have been happy

to take a broom and sweep the floor if that was what his leader wanted of him.

In any case, Mr. Singh's background contrasts with those of the Oxford- and Cambridge-educated people around Mr. Gandhi.

In still another twist to the controversy, federal policemen on Friday raided the residence of Ram Nath Goenka, one of India's leading industrialists, who is a longtime foe of the Gandhi family and owner of the Indian Express.

The raid appeared to be a part of the government's crackdown on tax evaders, but Mr. Goenka's associates said it could have been an accompaniment to the investigation of the Indian Express.

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EUROBONDS

Stakes in Dated-FRN Crisis Higher Than in Perpetuals

By CARL GEWIRTZ
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The crisis of confidence that has paralyzed trading in perpetual floating-rate notes spilled over last week into the much larger market for dated paper. In two hectic days of trading Thursday and Friday prices dropped as much as 1½ percentage points, or five times the normal daily fluctuation.

Many of the 50 banks that normally make a market in FRNs temporarily withdrew, and the loss of liquidity was immediately apparent. The size of trading lots was reduced from \$5 million to \$1 million and spreads between bid and asked prices, once a narrow 10 basis points, widened to 100 points, or a full percentage point.

The sheer of fear is best measured by what is at stake: The amount of dated FRNs outstanding totals about \$107 billion, far outdistancing the now untradable \$18 billion of perpetuals, which have no redemption date.

Last week's seizure at first looked like a replay of the collapse of the perpetual market: unusual volatility of prices as dealers began selling paper short, expecting to make profits as prices dropped, and the single track on which prices moved scaring dealers into temporarily withdrawing from the market.

But by the end of the week, with prices stabilizing, it was apparent that the shakeout will be less damaging to investors than the collapse of the perpetual market.

The fundamental malaise in the two sectors is the same: an agonizing reassessment of what the paper has to yield to attract investors. But the similarities end there, because of a fundamental difference between the shakeout in perpetual floaters, which really are preferred stock rather than debt, and the upset in dated floaters, which have a fixed maturity.

The perpetual issues are in limbo because the banking community, the major purchasers of FRNs, belatedly realized that there is no way to value such paper objectively. Prices can fall into an abyss, with analysts never able to claim that the intrinsic value of the paper is greater than what investors are willing to pay for it.

BY CONTRAST, dated FRNs do have an intrinsic value. A hierarchy of money market rates, starting with what banks pay to borrow for overnight funds and rising according to length of time and the credit standing of the borrower, establishes a reference for what a five-, 10- or 15-year borrowing should cost.

What the market's behavior last week clearly showed was that relative values are terribly out of alignment, that dated FRNs had been issued at terms with insufficient regard for maturity, credit standing or appeal to nonbank investors.

Thus, Denmark's \$1 billion floating rate notes due in 1996 and issued last August at 124 basis points below the London interbank bid rate, or Libid, ended the week trading at 23 basis points over the offered rate, a total shift of 48 basis points, or almost half a percentage point.

The sell-off appears to have moved yields to the opposite extreme, and bargain hunters were reported late Friday to be actively buying paper. It is too soon, however, to tell whether Friday's prices are sustainable or represent good value for end investors.

What is clear is that there is now under way a fundamental reappraisal of how to relate rates in the Euro-commercial paper market with those prevailing in the dated FRN market and those in the syndicated credit market.

Much of the chaos probably results from the blending of the bank credit process with the capital market. The tremendous liquidity of banks and the paucity of traditional business have driven banks to the capital market. They earn substantial fees by underwriting securities and then gladly hold this paper on their books in lieu of loans, which they are no longer making.

Competition among banks is one reason that led to a collapse in lending charges and rates on FRNs that rendered the paper unattractive to nonbank investors. Another is the expanding swap market, which enables banks to fund themselves at rates significantly below Libid, the traditional measure of their cost of funds.

But what actually happened last week to startle banks into an awareness that dated FRNs no longer fair value is unclear.

The recurring nightmare is that Japan's Ministry of Finance will follow the Bank of England in restricting the amount of FRNs that banks can hold.

As the Japanese are thought to hold huge amounts of FRNs, a large portion of which is subordinated debt, such a move would precipitate a wholesale dumping of FRNs. There is no indication that the Japanese are considering such a move, but the rumor that it might can always be counted on to upset the FRN market.

Another worry is the recent agreement by the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Board to harmonize standards on how to measure banks' capital and assess exposure, which might lead U.S. banks to reassess their FRN holdings.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes		Money Rates	
United States Mar. 13	Mar. 6	C/D	
DJ Industrial 2,258.44	2,260.22	+0.9%	
DJ Utility 214.55	219.08	-1.1%	
DJ Trans. 335.22	352.21	-2.4%	
S & P 500 279.42	280.41	-0.3%	
S & P 500 287.89	286.66	-0.3%	
S & P Ind 331.32	331.36	-0.1%	
NYSE Co. 145.31	145.45	-0.1%	
British			
FTSE 100 2,000.00	1,998.20	+0.9%	
FT 30 1,583.30	1,601.40	-1.1%	
German			
Nikkei 225 21,477.05	21,482.85	+1.6%	
Commercial 1,711.70	1,754.60	-2.5%	
Hong Kong			
Hong Kong 2,727.17	2,798.64	-2.8%	
World			
MSCI 420.00	420.00	0.0%	
World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.			

Currency Rates

		March 13					
U.S.	E.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.S.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1,095	1,084	112,045	11,945	1,039	—	148.7
Brussels	1,024	1,024	103,704	10,704	1,024	—	145.7
Frankfurt	1,022	1,022	103,704	10,704	1,022	—	145.7
London	1,075	1,075	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Paris	1,078	1,078	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Tokyo	1,045	1,045	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Zurich	1,022	1,022	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
1 ECU	1,115	1,115	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
1 SDR	1,081	1,081	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Currencies per U.S. \$							
Argentine	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Australian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Austrian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Baltic	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Belgian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Canadian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Chinese	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Danish	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Dutch	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
French	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
German	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Italian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Iceland	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Irish	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Israeli	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Japanese	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Korean	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Swiss	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Swedish	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Other Dollar Values							
Currency per U.S. \$							
Argentine	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Australian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Austrian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Baltic	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Belgian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Canadian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Chinese	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Danish	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Dutch	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
French	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
German	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Italian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Iceland	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Irish	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Israeli	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Japanese	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Korean	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Swiss	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Other	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Yen	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Other Currencies							
Argentine	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Australian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Austrian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Baltic	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Belgian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Canadian	1,024	1,024	1,273	9,709	1,075	—	146.4
Chinese	1,024	1,024					

The Next Epoch in A



دكتور من الأصل

الإمارات

Canon Autofocus.

Introducing EOS, the first autofocus camera so fast and simple to use that anyone can now take professional quality pictures. With every lens. In every light.

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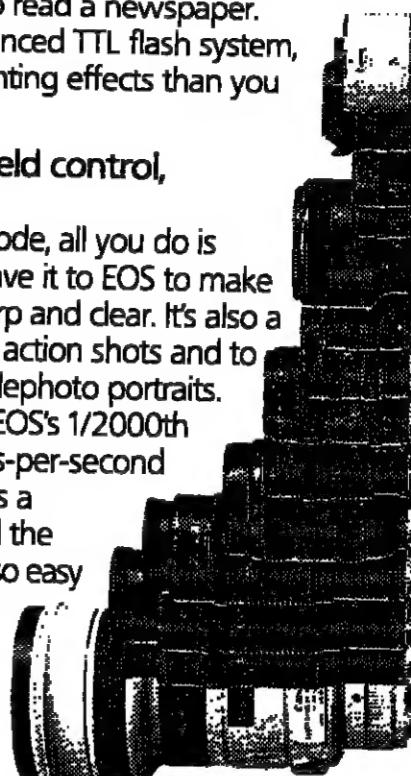
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Which is also why EOS has no peer as a master of difficult lighting. Our evaluative metering system measures light in six separate zones, then compares the results to the thousands of picture possibilities stored in EOS's microcomputer memory. To guarantee that EOS's microcomputer always works with the best possible data, we threw away conventional CCD sensors and replaced them with our own original BASIS; a technology so sensitive that EOS can focus in natural light so low that your own eyes would find it hard to read a newspaper. Then we added our own advanced TTL flash system, to open up more color and lighting effects than you ever thought possible.

Plus automatic depth of field control, built-in motor drive.

With our new depth of field mode, all you do is point once, point twice, and leave it to EOS to make sure that both subjects are sharp and clear. It's also a great way to set up highspeed action shots and to fine-tune landscape shots or telephoto portraits.

Put all this together with EOS's 1/2000th shutter speed and three-frames-per-second built-in motor drive. The result is a camera that lets you capture all the excitement of fast action. Yet it's so easy to use, so beautifully designed and comfortable to hold. It's perfect for anyone who wants to take truly stunning pictures. Starting right now.



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جامعة الدول العربية

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mor.	Coup. %	Price end week	Price end week	Terms
REDENATING RATE NOTES						
CACI Trust 23	\$319.2	2017	0.40	100	101.00	Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 11.0%. Average life 3.6 years. Fees 0.125%.
FLAT-COUPON						
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	\$150	1992	7	100	98.35	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Eastman Kodak	\$135	1997	7%	101%	98.75	Nonscallable. Fees 2%.
EDF Finance	\$200	1997	7%	101%	99.18	Nonscallable. Fees 2%. Denominations \$10,000.
Elf-Aquitaine	\$150	1990	7%	100	99.00	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Enron Hydro	\$125	1997	8%	101%	99.68	Nonscallable. Fees 2%.
EWB Finance	DM 324.39	—	—	100	—	Five country bonds with maturities of 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years. No coupon paid, but redemption amount will be 105.4 million marks, to yield respectively 6%, 6%, 7%, 7% and 7.02%.
Ford Motor Credit	DM 200	1992	5%	116%	113.35	Nonscallable. Each 1,000-mark note with two 2-year warrants each giving the right to buy 5000 to fixed exchange rate of 1.85 marks per dollar. Breakdown exchange rate 2.02 marks per dollar. Fees 2%.
Kreditbank Int'l Finance (Europe)	DM 100	1992	5%	116%	113.50	Nonscallable. Each 1,000-mark note with five 12-month and five 5-year warrants giving the right to buy 5000 to a fixed exchange rate of 1.859 marks per dollar. Breakdown exchange rate 1.9182 marks per dollar for 12-month warrants and 2.07 for 5-year warrants. Fees 2%.
Lorraine Coal & Steel Company	£ 100	1992	9%	101%	99.75	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Imperial Chemical Industries	£ 100	2005	9%	101%	99.25	Nonscallable. 30% due on subscription and balance in July. Fees 2.5%.
New Zealand	£ 100	1995	9%	100%	98.25	Nonscallable. Fees 2%.
North Hydro	£ 50	1993	9%	101%	—	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Norway	£ 100	1997	9%	101%	98.70	Callable at 100% in 1994. Fees 2%.
Investors in Industry	FF 500	1994	9%	101	98.63	Callable at par in 1990. Each 10,000-franc note with one warrant, to yield 2.75 francs, exercisable at par or one identifiable, noncallable bond. Fees 1.0%. Warrants ended the week at 235 francs.
DSM	DP 150	1992	7%	100	—	Nonscallable. Redemptions at maturity or in sterling at a fixed exchange rate of 3.1949 guilders per pound.
North Investment Bank	DK 300	1994	11%	100	99.00	Callable at par in 1992. Fees 1.0%.
Credit Foncier de France	ECU 150	1994	7%	101%	100.13	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%. 30 million ECU's reserved for a 6-month rep.
Nestle Int'l Finance	ECU 50	1992	7%	101%	98.88	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%. Denominations 10,000 ECU's.
American Express Overseas Credit	CS 60	1994	9	101%	99.83	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Hydro Quebec	CS 150	1997	9	100%	99.25	Nonscallable. Fees 2%.
ICB Finance	CS 40	1994	9	101%	99.75	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	CS 100	1997	9	101%	100.00	Nonscallable. Fees 2%.
Werner Landesbank Traditionelle Finance	Aus 40	1990	15	101%	100.13	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Deutsche Bank Finance	Aus 150	1992	14%	101%	100.13	Nonscallable. Fees 2%.
Robobank Nederland	Aus 50	1990	15%	101%	100.25	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Unilever Australia	Aus 40	1990	14%	101%	100.00	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Bank of Nova Scotia (Montreal)	CD 50	1989	18%	101	98.00	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Banque Nationale de Paris	Y 18,230	1995	7	101%	—	Nonscallable. Redemptions at maturity in U.S. dollars or a fixed exchange rate of 134.95 yen per dollar. Fees 2%.
Christiania Bank	Y 18,000	1992	zero	90.50	79.20	Yield 4.33%. Nonscallable. Proceeds 10,200 million yen. Fees 1.5%.
DNC Int'l Financial	Y 10,000	1994	5	102%	100.68	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Kowloon Steel	Y 20,000	1994	4%	101%	99.50	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
New South Wales Treasury	Y 15,000	1992	4%	101%	98.75	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Societe Generale	Y 19,000	1992	zero	81.24	79.56	Yield 4.24%. Nonscallable. Proceeds 75,200 million yen. Fees 1.5%.
Toyota Motor Credit	Y 23,000	1992	4%	101%	99.38	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
Vina Bank of Finland	Y 10,000	1992	5	102%	100.25	Nonscallable. Fees 1.0%.
QUALITY-LINKED						
Argentia Bank	\$ 50	2002	2%	100	110.00	Semiannual. Callible at 103 in 1992. Convertible at 99% yen per share and of 154.65 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Banco Nacional del Lavoro	\$ 120	1992	6	100	99.50	Nonscallable. Also 120,000 warrants issued by Effezio, each exercisable into 45 shares of Banco Nacional del Lavoro at 21.455 lire per share, a 10.75% premium. Fees 2%.
CSB	\$ 400	2002	5	100	99.50	Convertible at \$200 per share, a 26.25% premium. Fees 2.5%.
Crédit Suisse	\$ 150	2002	5	100	107.00	Callible at 103 in 1990. Convertible at \$74 per share, a 23.85% premium. Fees 2.5%.
Girobank	\$ 50	2002	2%	100	106.50	Semiannual. Callible at 103 in 1992. Convertible at 80% yen per share and of 154.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Holiday Group	\$ 150	2002	5%	100	99.50	Semiannual. Redemptions in 1994 to yield 8%. Convertible at 170 percent per share, a 19.70% premium. Cumulative redemptions preferred shares.
Hokkaido Bank	\$ 30	2002	2%	100	107.00	Callible at 103 in 1992. Convertible at 643 yen per share and of 154.50 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Home Shopping Network	\$ 150	2002	5%	100	99.00	String fund to start in 1995. Convertible on an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set March 25.
Mitsubishi Electric Trading	\$ 100	1992	2%	100	105.20	Nonscallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 2,075 yen per share and of 154.50 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Mitsui	\$ 150	1992	2%	100	105.00	Nonscallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 451 yen per share and of 154.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Mitsui	\$ 150	1994	3	100	100.00	Nonscallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 451 yen per share and of 154.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Mitsui Real Estate Development	\$ 200	1992	2%	100	109.50	Nonscallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 2,222 yen per share and of 154.45 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Monte-Carlo	DM 700	1992	2%	100	—	Nonscallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 472 yen per share and of 153.57 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5%.
Mitsui Box	£ 65	2002	5%	100	103.00	Convertible at 262 pence per share, a 9.625% premium. Fees 2.5%.
Mitsubishi Machinery	£ 55	2002	open	100	101%	Coupon indicated at 4% to 4.0%. Redemptions in 1992 to yield 8% to 9%. Convertible on an expected 10 to 12% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set March 16.
Sovereign	£ 67	2001	4%	100	104.25	Redemptions at 126.80 in 1992 to yield 10%. Convertible on 346 pence per share, a 9.845% premium. Fees 2.5%.

3 British Borrowers Arrange Loans in Sterling

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Borrowing in sterling dominated the international credit market last week, with Rolls-Royce Ltd., British Airports Authority, Aviall Group PLC and the Bank of Ireland seeking funds.

BAA, which is scheduled to be sold to the public this summer, opened the market for a £300 million multi-option facility with banks asked to underwrite £100 million.

The committed portion runs for seven years. BAA will pay an annual facility fee of 6 basis points, or 0.06 percent, on the amount it designates as available — never less than £155 million — and 3 basis points on the remainder. BAA has given two months' notice to move funds on reserve to available status.

Banks participating in the operation may be asked to bid for advances or bankers' acceptances on the full £300 million. The maximum charge for drawing on the £100 million underwritten portion is 10 basis points over the

London interbank offered rate, or LIBOR. This rises another 2½ basis points if more than half is actually drawn.

The terms on the Rolls-Royce facility were not disclosed but were

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

described as broadly in line with those set for BAA. The British engine manufacturer is arranging a £250 million multi-option facility of which banks are asked to underwrite £150 million for five years.

Rolls-Royce is also scheduled to be privatized this year and the existing debt carrying the government's guarantee will be repaid.

Argyll, the supermarket group, is seeking a £100 million multi-option facility of which banks are asked to underwrite £75 million. This five-year revolving standby will carry an annual facility fee of 7½ basis points on the amount designated as available (never less than 40 percent) and 5 basis points on the reserve portion.

The company will pay a one-time switch fee of 5 basis points to move

funds from reserve status. Drawings will cost ½ point over a British money-market benchmark, the eligible bill rate.

The Bank of Ireland has asked

banks to underwrite a five-year £300 million certificate of deposit facility.

In the dollar market, Petrocorp of New Zealand is seeking \$150 million for five years. It will pay an annual facility fee of 6¼ basis points on the amount designated as available and 5 basis points on the reserve portion. Drawings will cost

1½ basis points over LIBOR and a commitment fee of ½ point over the prime rate set by Royal Bank of Canada.

The company will pay a commitment fee of ½ percent on undrawn, available amounts and ½ percent on the reserve portion.

A joint venture of Phillips NV

and Du Pont Co. — Phillips & DuPont Optical Co. — set up to manufacture compact disk technology is seeking a three-year, \$145 million line of credit, of which \$75 million will be revolving. Interest is set at 7½ basis points over LIBOR and a commitment fee of 7½ basis points will be charged on undrawn amounts. An additional 5 basis points will be charged on the revolving credit if more than half is used.

Générale Occidentale de France,

the flagship of Sir James Goldsmith, the British-French financier,

is seeking \$100 million for seven years. It can pay ¾ point over LIBOR or ½ point over the prime rate set by Royal Bank of Canada.

The company will pay a one-time

switch fee of 5 basis points to move

to the new facility.

Arval, the car rental firm,

is seeking a £100 million

multi-option facility for five years.

It will pay a commitment fee of 6 basis points on the amount

designated as available (never less than 40 percent) and 5 basis points on the reserve portion.

A joint venture of Phillips NV

and Ciba-Geigy, the Swiss

chemicals firm, is seeking a

£100 million multi-option

facility for five years.

It will pay a commitment fee of

6 basis points on the amount

designated as available (never

less than 40 percent) and 5 basis

points on the reserve portion.

A joint venture of Phillips NV

and Ciba-Geigy, the Swiss

SPORTS

Austria's Wolf Wins Twice, Giving Figini Downhill Title

The Associated Press

VAIL, Colorado — Sigrid Wolf of Austria, with a carbon copy of her surprising triumph the day before, skied to another women's World Cup downhill victory Saturday, handing the season's downhill title to Michela Figini of Switzerland.

Wolf, winning for the first two times in six years of cup skiing, and giving the Austrian team its second victory after a winless season by both its men and women, both times started 16th and overtook the previous leader.

Friday, she beat out Pam Fletcher of the United States; Saturday, she flew past Laurie Graham of Canada, clocking 1 minute, 52.30 seconds to Graham's 1:53.47. Maria Walliser of Switzerland was third in 1:53.66.

Figini finished 34th with a slow run she attributed to the wrong skis. Walliser's second-place standing behind Graham through the first 15 skiers would have given her enough points to overtake Figini for a second consecutive downhill title. But when Walliser was dropped

back to third place, she lost the points needed to catch Figini in the standings.

Figini, who won three downhill races this season to none for Walliser, finished with 93 points. Walliser had 90.

Wolf not only lost the downhill title but fell to second place in the overall standings behind teammate Vreni Schneider. When Wolf's run dropped her into third place, Walliser burst into tears and buried her head in her hands.

Friday, Wolf was timed in 1:49.79. Fletcher, who won this race a year ago, came down in 1:50.54, which held up the next 14 skiers, but Elisabeth Kirchner of Austria later slipped into second place, with a time of 1:50.01.

Müller won 3rd Downhill

World champion Peter Müller easily won his third World Cup downhill race, and the last this season, in leading a Swiss sweep Saturday of the top four places at Canmore, Alberta, Canada, United Press International reported.

Müller, who won the world downhill championship at Crans-Montana, Switzerland, last month, glided through the 40 gates on the 2,953-meter (1.4-mile) Olympic course, which has a drop of 802 meters, in 1:44.32. Teammate Franz Heiner was second in 1:46.15, with Daniel Mahrer third in 1:46.18 and Karl Alpiger fourth in 1:46.24.

The victory assured Müller, an 11-year veteran on the circuit, of second place in the downhill standings for the third year in a row.

Pitrim Zurbriggen, who had clinched the cup overall and downhill titles, lost his balance on a jump half way down the course. He did not miss a gate but lost more than a second and finished 11th in 1:47.67. Marc Gizardelli of Luxembourg had the second-fastest time posted, but was disqualified for missing a gate.

Witt's Golden, Thomas 2d in Figure Skating

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — Katarina Witt of East Germany staged a sizzling freestyle program to music from "West Side Story" to win the gold medal Saturday night at the World Figure Skating Championships.

The 1984 Olympic champion won her third world title with a near perfect long program that featured five triple jumps. She received a 6.0 from the East German judges and was first on seven of nine judges' cards.

Defending champion Debi Thomas won the silver medal, fellow American Caryn Kadavy the bronze.

"It was the best I have skated," Witt said, 22, after coming back from an unusually poor start — a fifth-place finish in the compulsories that were worth 30 percent of the overall score. "I tried three different jumps and that's why it was best. And also the artistic impression."

Witt, who also won the short program, worth 20 percent, was the last skater in the freestyle, which is worth 50 percent of the total score. She followed Thomas, who hit four of her five triples and, although skating more slowly than usual — probably due to tendinitis in her feet — got marks slightly better than Kadavy had earned.

Kadavy's captivating routine and poor performances by Kira Ivanova of the Soviet Union and Elizabeth Manley of Canada lifted her from fifth to third. She was eighth in last year's world competition and barely made the U.S. team for this event, sneaking into third place at the national championships when Tiffany Stevenson was disqualified for missing a gate.



Katarina Witt

Katarina Witt won her third world title Saturday night with a near perfect performance in figure skating.

Chin could not complete a triple jump in her long program.

Ivanova missed four of six triple jumps and dropped to fifth, behind Manley. The Canadian champion fell on one triple, made one and cut four short.

Friday night, Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin of the Soviet Union won their third consecutive world ice dancing title, earning marks of 6.0 from six of the judges.

The six perfect marks for artistic impression were the most ever received by Bestemianova and Bukan, who spiced their four-minute performance with music from "Carmen." They edged out teammates Marina Elizava and Sergei Ponamarenko and Tracy Wilson and Robert McCall of Canada.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Frenchman Wins Masters Pole Vault

GERNOBLE, France (AP) — Francis Salbert of France won the first Masters pole vault competition Saturday with a leap of 19 feet, 4 1/4 inches (5,892 meters), but failed to break Sergei Bubka's world indoor mark.

Bubka, the Soviet holder of the indoor and outdoor records, missed three attempts at his opening height of 19-0 1/4. His indoor mark is 19-6 1/4.

Salbert, 27, broke the French indoor mark he had shared along with Thierry Vigneron. Second place went to Philippe Collet of France, at 19-0 1/4. Earl Bell of the United States died for third with Anatoli Tarev of Bulgaria at 18-8 1/4. The competition paired 12 of the world's top pole vaulters.

Stewart Shoots 63 to Lead Florida Golf

ORLANDO, Florida (AP) — Payne Stewart shot an 8-under par 63 for a one-stroke lead Saturday in the Bay Hill golf tournament.

Stewart completed three rounds over Arnold Palmer's Bay Hill Club course in 199, 14 under par. David Frost, the South African who held the second-round lead, did not make a bogey, shot 65 — and saw Stewart storm past him. Frost's long par-saving putt on the 18th hole put him at 200 for 54 holes. Dan Pohl was tied for third with Curtis Strange at 205.

On Friday, Frost had taken a one-stroke lead over Stewart and Tim Simpson, shooting a 68 for 135 through 36 holes.

For the Record

Roddie Hale of Arkansas broke the 1-minute barrier in the men's 500-meter race in the NCAA indoor track and field championships in Oklahoma City, clocking 59.90 seconds Saturday night for a world indoor record.

His old mark was 1:00.17, set by Ken Lowrey of the United States at Indianapolis on Jan. 16.

Ivan Leadell underwent surgery in Los Angeles last week to remove torn cartilage from his left knee, his agent said. Leadell, the world's top-ranked men's tennis player, will be out of action for several weeks.

Selwyn Cole of England, the only runner to defend an Olympic 500-meter title, said Friday he was "99 percent certain" he would not compete at Seoul in 1988 "because I don't particularly want to." (AP)

Jujo Cesar Chvez of Mexico will defend the World Boxing Council super featherweight title against Francisco Tomas da Cruz of Brazil on April 18 at Nimes, France, promoter Don King said Friday.

A May fight for the vacant World Boxing Association lightweight title

Dexter Manley, the Washington Redskins' defensive end, has begun at least a month of treatment for "an alcohol problem," his public relations aide said Friday. Manley checked himself into the Hazelden Foundation, a drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility in Center City, Minnesota, that has treated other National Football League players.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Share prices advanced on the Amsterdam stock exchange last week, led by strong gains for a handful of trend-setting issues.

Amid a stream of company results, international issues were firm at the end of the week.

AZKO rose 7 guilders to 143.40, while Royal Dutch put on about 13 guilders to reach 235.40, supported by Wall Street gains and a stable dollar.

Unilever added 12 guilders to hit 546.70 and Philips gained 2 guilders and KLM 1 guilder.

Stockbrokers Kempen & Co. said further share price increases were likely, mainly among international issues.

The ANP-CBS General Index moved from 267.4 to 275.1, with total turnover rising from 4.56 billion guilders to 5.44 billion.

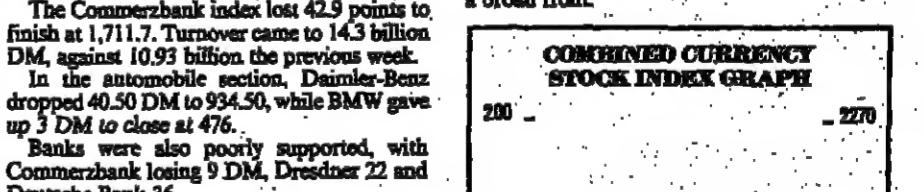
Singapore

The bull run on the Singapore stock market came to an abrupt halt last week as investors and speculators reaped profits.

The Straits Times industrial index, which had been on a steady climb to set a new record of 1,711.89 the previous week, lost 31.63 points to close at 1,681.12.

Total turnover for the week fell 21 percent to 199.8 million units, while value declined by 9 percent to 412.56 million Singapore dollars.

Heavyweight blue chips and quality stocks came under selling pressure as prices fell across a broad front.



Hong Kong

The Hang Seng index see-sawed throughout the week, but a major drop on Tuesday and dull end-of-week trading saw the index shed 77.74 points to close Friday at 2,721.17.

The broader-based Hong Kong Index fell 47.96 points on the previous week's finish to end at 1,744.75 Friday.

On Monday, dealers forecast further gains, as major local businesses were tipped to announce handsome results during the week.

But on Tuesday, the Hang Seng plummeted 89.33 points amid rumors that Hongkong & Shanghai Bank would announce a rights issue that might dilute the market's liquidity. The speculation was confirmed by the bank after the market closed Tuesday.

The market's see-saw movement is likely to continue this week unless fresh trading incentives crop up, dealers said.

London

After a dull start, the stock market gained ground last week, amid City expectations that rates could be reduced further when the national budget is presented this Tuesday.

The FT index of 100 leading shares rose nearly 1.8 points on the week to close at 2,000, while the Financial Times 30-share index recovered from its previous week's levels, closing 17.5 points at 1,583.9. The number of transactions fell from 27,097 to 24,793.

Gilts were featured as sterling surged and the new £1 billion tap stock was exhausted. The FT gilts index rose to its highest level since July 1986.

With the dollar pegged at around 153-154 yen, export-oriented blue chips such as Hitachi, Sony and TDK were actively bought by institutional and corporate investors as well as by overseas buyers.

Market analysts said that some institutional investors had become wary of the high prices and might take to the sidelines this week before closing their books on the fiscal year at the end of this month.

Milan

The downward drift that has marked Milan stocks since the start of the year persisted last week, as the COMIT index shed 0.16 percent over the previous week, closing at 681.63 points.

Only banking and insurance showed signs of progression, but stocks in other sectors stalled.

Dealers took a chilly view of Ferruzzi's move to buy a 37 percent stake in the chemical group Montedison. Shares in Montedison lost 6 percent over the week.

Analysts attributed the downward tendency to the continued uncertainty surrounding Italy's political situation. However, they said they believed that trade could perk a little this week, as companies begin to announce their dividends and because of a cut in the discount rate on Friday, by half a percentage point to 11.5 percent.

Tokyo

Share prices continued to surge throughout the week in Tokyo, and the key market indicators reached consecutive record highs from Tuesday to Friday.

The 225-stock Nikkei Average, ahead by 683.69 yen the previous week, posted a 192.10 yen gain to close at a record high of 1,497.95 yen. The composite index of 1,000 common stocks finished at 1,844.91 points, up 28.20 yen.

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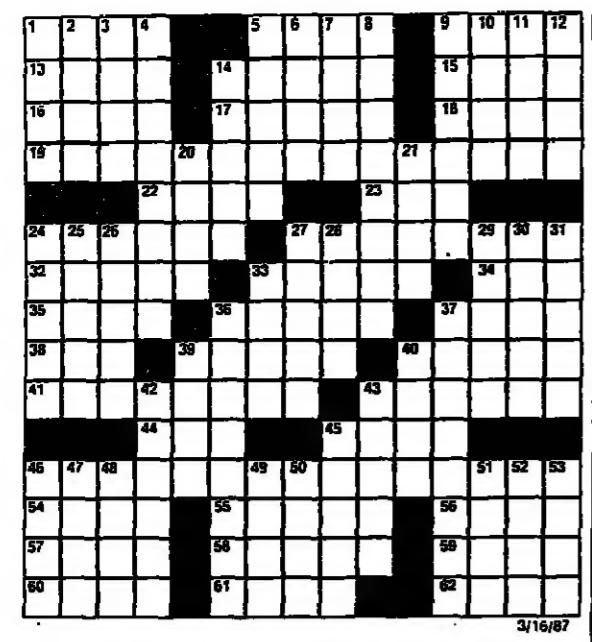
Zurich

Share prices were irregular on the Zurich exchanges last week, when the Credit Suisse index closed at 535.6, little changed from the previous Friday.

Markets watchers advised a half to selling orders, predicting stronger trends in the coming week.

Much of the selling came on Friday and was aimed at banking issues following an announcement by aluminum producer Alusuisse of a net loss of 688 million Swiss francs. The company had received significant financial help from Swiss banks.

Over the week, Union Bank of Switzerland dropped 233 francs to 3,723, while Motor Comibun, reflecting trends among finance companies, lost 10 francs to finish at 1,750.



ACROSS
1 Fisherman's barbed spear
5 Thick slice
9 Ointment
13 Range, U.S.S.R.
14 "We Dance?" 1951 hit song
15 Jai
16 Actress Albright
17 Rice dish
18 Promontory
19 Get rich via opportunism
22 Cause to incline
23 Ta-ta
24 Show displeasure
27 Broadway, e.g., in slanguage
32 Manifesto
33 River at Orleans
34 Evangelist's seat, Tulsa
35 Squash
36 Steak or table preceder
37 Senator Hart
38 D.D.E.
39 He wrote "John Brown's Body"
40 Slipped
41 Rainy-day resources

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"THIS IS WHEN FEET REALLY COME IN HANDY!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOYNE
MERIC
GLEMIT
DROWBY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise word, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: **IT'S A** (Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: RIVET AWFUL SUGARY CHASE. Answer: What good camouflage is — WISE GUIDE

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

HIGH LOW

LOW HIGH

<p

SPORTS

**W. Germany,
Becker Upset
in Davis Cup**

United Press International



Boris Becker of West Germany was not even happy with a 6-4, 7-5, 5-7, 3-6, 6-3 victory Friday over Emilio Sánchez.

Casual unawares by hitting shots just inside the lines. But Casal returned the balls with equal force and quickly ran the score to 4-0.

Becker, who double-faulted eight times during the set, never recovered despite managing to get on the scoreboard by taking three games through errors by Casal.

With the final chipping "Sergio, Sergio," Casal took the game, set and match when Becker could not return a serve.

In the fourth set, a visibly nervous Becker tried hard to catch

by Emilio Sanchez' 8-6, 6-3, 6-2 victory earlier Sunday over Eric Jelen.

Casal said it was difficult "surrounded by so many people who wanted me to win."

"In the second set things did not go well for me, but in the third I began using the same tactics as at the start of the match, and got a good result."

He said he hoped now to advance in the world rankings to "at least somewhere up into the 30s or, even better, the 20s."

That broke the 2-2 tie established

between the two players.

Casal committed a surprising number of minor errors. But with the others off the standing-room-only crowd at Barcelona's Royal Tennis Club in his ears, Casal determinedly marched onto the court at the beginning of the third set.

Reining shot after shot, he advanced to 5-2, then won the set, after which all at the net, by tapping the ball out of Becker's reach.

In the fourth set, a visibly nervous Becker tried hard to catch

Dembo's 41 Help Wyoming Oust UCLA

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Nevada-Las Vegas will not be meeting UCLA in the NCAA tournament after all, although many people would have liked it to happen.

Wyoming got in the way of a showdown between top-ranked UNLV and tradition-rich UCLA when the Cowboys, behind Dennis Dembo's 41 points, beat the Bruins 78-68, here Saturday in a second-round West Regional game.

"Does tradition play any part in the outcome of the game?" Dembo asked afterward. "I didn't play against no Kareem (Abdul-Jabbar), no Marques Johnson or no Kiki Vandeweghe," he said, referring to former stars for 10-time NCAA champion UCLA.

Nevada-Las Vegas beat Kansas State on Saturday night to advance to the regional semifinals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament, against Wyoming in Seattle.

Dembo connected on nine of 14 shots from the field — including seven three-pointers — and made 16 of 16 free throws. He was supported by Eric Leckner, who scored 20 points and got 14 rebounds.

"For years we were talking about what a privilege it would be to play UCLA," Jerry Tarkanian, the Nevada-Las Vegas coach, said before the Wyoming-UCLA game. "We'd like to think maybe it'd be their privilege to play UNLV."

Mark Wade, the Nevada-Las Vegas guard, said: "Being from L.A., I go home and see all my friends and they talk about it is the matchup between us and UCLA. I don't think UCLA and UNLV have ever played. I know it's something coach Tarkanian has been talking about and a lot of players on our team are looking for it."

But it was not to be.

Wyoming's 2-1 zone, swinging around the 6-foot-11, 265-pound (2.13-meter, 120-kilogram) Leckner, dominated UCLA underneath. In the final six minutes the Cowboys gave up only one basket to UCLA, which had 14 shots.

Wyoming went ahead for good, 67-64, on back-to-back baskets by Leckner at 5:09 and 4:37. The Cowboys scored 9 of their last 11 points on free throws to pull away.

Reggie Miller had seven steals for the Bruins and led his team with

15 points. But he was held to 10 points in the second half.

"I think we're going to advance in the world rankings to 'at least somewhere up into the 30s or, even better, the 20s.'

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

24 points. But his last basket came at the 10:58 mark, putting UCLA up, 59-54, and he fouled out in the final minute.

Wyoming shot 50 percent, held UCLA to 34 percent shooting and outrebounded the Bruins, 40-30.

"I don't think this was an upset," said the Wyoming coach, Jim Bradenburg. "We thought we could beat UCLA."

(UPI, LAT)

In other NCAA tournament games, United Press International reported:

EAST REGIONAL

Syracuse, New York (First Round)

Florida 62, North Carolina State 70; Vernon Maxwell, hobbled by a sprained knee, scored 21 of his 28 points in the second half for Florida. The Gators outscored the Wolfpack, 17-0, in one second-half stretch. North Carolina State was led by Bennie Bolton's 20 points.

Western Kentucky 64, West Virginia 62; Kannard Johnson got a lay-up off an inbound play with one second left for Western Kentucky. Tellis Frank scored 17 points for the Hilltoppers.

Syracuse 79, Georgia Southern 73; Syracuse trailed, 40-39, at halftime but rallied behind Rony Seikaly's 22 points.

Charlotte, North Carolina (Second Round)

North Carolina 109, Michigan 97; North Carolina bettered 100 points for the seventh time this season to set up a game at Notre Dame, one of the three teams to beat the Tar Heels in the season.

North Carolina got 27 points and 10 rebounds from J.R. Reid, a freshman, while Michigan was paced by Gary Grant's 24. North Carolina made 10 three-point shots, and the two teams took 148 shots from the field, including 31 three-pointers. North Carolina reached the tournament's final 16 for the seventh straight year.

Note: Duke 88, Texas Christian 57; David Rivers sank a free throw with four seconds to play to carry Notre Dame to its 11th straight victory. With the score 57-57 and nine seconds remaining, TCU missed a lay-up. Mark Stevenson rebounded for Notre Dame and passed to Rivers. Then Jamie Dixon was called for a blocking foul as Rivers lost the ball out of bounds. Rivers made the



Anthony Allen of Georgetown watches the ball roll away as Ted Aceto, left, and Chris Seneca of Bucknell go for it during Georgetown's 75-53 NCAA victory in Atlanta.

first of the one-and-one and missed the second, but Shon Hicks shot Larry Richard's outlet pass after the rebound to ensure victory. Rivers ended with 24 points.

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL

Atlanta (First Round)

Kansas 66, Houston 55; Kevin

Pritchard scored 17 points to lead Kansas, whose all-American, Danny Manning had just 12. Houston, the last of the 64 teams invited to the tournament, got 19 points from Rickie Winslow.

Georgetown 75, Bucknell 53;

Reggie Williams scored 21 points for the Hoyas, who are aiming for their fourth Final Four berth in the last six years. Bucknell, in its first NCAA tournament, was led by Mark Atkinson's 11 points.

Ohio State 91, Kentucky 77;

Dennis Hopson's 32 points lifted

the Buckeyes, who wore black shoulder bands in memory of Woody Hayes, the former Ohio State football coach, who died Thursday. Ed Davender had 23 points.

Birmingham, Alabama (Second Round)

Alabama 101, New Orleans 77;

Derrick McKey's slam dunks and 26 points, along with Mike Gottfried's three-point shots and 20 points, turned the game into an early rout. The Crimson Tide held a 58-39 half-time lead by making 22 of 30 shots rebounding five of the eight misses. The Tide shot 73 percent from the field for the game, its 11th straight victory.

Providence 90, Austin Peay 87;

O.T.: Billy Donovan rallied the Friars from a 10-point deficit in regulation and made three key points in

overtime. Austin Peay, which had beaten Illinois in the first round, appeared headed for another upset when the Governors led, 75-65, with six minutes to play. But Donovan scored 13 points down the stretch, including a jump shot with 16 seconds remaining that tied the score at 82. Donovan and Ernie Lewis led Providence with 25 points each.

MIDWEST REGIONAL

Rosemont, Illinois (First Round)

Temple 75, Southern 56; Nate

Blackwell scored 24 points and Temple reeled off 13 straight down the stretch. The Owls shot 24 of 26 from the free-throw line.

Louisiana State 85, Georgia Tech

79; Darryl Joe, a junior-college transfer averaging 8 points a game, scored 28 with seven three-pointers for Louisiana State.

St. John's 57, Wichita State 55;

Marco Baldi, a reserve center, sank a 15-foot (4.6-meter) jump shot with one second left to carry St. John's. Willie Glass, paced St. John's with 18 points.

DePaul 76, Louisiana Tech 62;

Dallas Comets 29 points and flu-ridden Rod Strickland added 25 for DePaul, which won its 18th straight at home.

INDIANAPOLIS (Second Round)

Indiana 107, Auburn 90; Indiana

held behind, 24-10, but recovered to score its most points since a 110-62 triumph over Grambling in the 1982-83 season. Steve Alford scored 31 points for Indiana, including seven three-point shots, and moved past Rick Mount into second place on the all-time Big Ten scoring list with 2,344 points. Alford trails only Mike McGee from Michigan, who had 2,439. Mike Jones led Auburn with 30 points.

Duke 65, Xavier, Ohio 60; Duke

outscored Xavier, 11-2, in the final five minutes and Kevin Strickland made four free throws in the last 20 seconds. Tommy Amaker led Duke with 20 points. Attendance for the Indiana-Auburn and Duke-Xavier doubleheader was 34,183, breaking the stadium's two nights earlier.

WESTERN REGIONAL

Tucson, Arizona (First Round)

Iowa 99, Santa Clara 76; Iowa

held to a 38-3 lead and coasted home. The Hawkeyes got 18 points from Kevin Gamble.

Texas El-Paso 98, Arizona 91;

O.T.: Chris Blocker's shot at the buzzer forced overtime and Hermal (Jep) Jackson scored 9 of his 23 points in the extra period for the Miners. The officials first ruled Blocker's shot a three-pointer, then reversed the call. Quinton Gates scored 26 for the winners.

Prinsburg 93, Marist 68; Pitt got 22 points each from Charles Smith and Demetresus Gore.

Oklahoma 74, Tulsa 69; The

Sooners made their last eight free throws and outscored the Hurricane, 21-9, over the last 5:16. Harvey Grant scored 21 points and had 17 rebounds for Oklahoma.

Salt Lake City (Second Round)

Nevada-Las Vegas 80, Kansas

State 61; Armon Gilliam scored 24 points and the Runnin' Rebels forced 23 turnovers, to overcome a 44-percent shooting.

OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Princeton, 22-10, 10-0.

2. Georgetown, 21-11, 10-1.

3. Boston College, 21-11, 10-1.

4. Michigan, 21-11, 10-1.

5. Louisville, 21-11, 10-1.

6. Kansas, 21-11, 10-1.

7. Memphis, 21-11, 10-1.

8. Cornell, 21-11, 10-1.

9. Boston College, 21-11, 10-1.

10. Belmont, 21-11, 10-1.

11. Boston College, 21-11, 10-1.

12. Princeton, 21-11, 10-1.

13. Georgetown, 21-11, 10-1.

14. Cornell, 21-11, 10-1.

15. Boston College, 21-11, 10-1.

16. Princeton, 21-11, 10-1.

17. Princeton, 21-11, 10-1.

18. Princeton, 21-11, 10-1.

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29. Princeton, 21-11, 10-1.

30. Princeton, 21-11, 10-1.

31. Princeton, 21-11, 10-1.

32. Princeton, 21-11, 10-1.

33. Princeton, 21-11, 10-1.

34. Princeton, 21-11, 10-1.

35. Princeton, 21-11, 10-1.

Jean-Paul Belmondo: 'Kean' Revival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Jean-Paul Belmondo is the top box-office draw of the French cinema. Abroad, too, in Italy, Germany, Spain, Latin America and the Far East, he has been a favorite for more than two decades. An American magazine, seeking to analyze his magnetism, described him as "sexy, crazy and cool."

Renowned for the acrobatic prowess he displays in his movies, he has just executed a feat of another nature, taking a leap from screen to stage to star in an elaborate revival of a romantic melodrama, "Kean," by Jean-Paul Sartre, after the elder Alexandre Dumas, at the Théâtre Marigny. Its premiere evoked the roaring welcome customarily reserved for rock idols, and the reviews have been similarly appreciative.

"It has taken me four years to negotiate my return to the stage," he related, flashing his ingratiating grin in his dressing-room after his latest triumph. "First, I proposed playing Molière's Scapin at the Comédie Française. That offer was rejected. Then I thought 'Cyano de Bergerac' might be the thing. While I was contemplating the project 'Cyano' arrived in Paris and had a long run. Then I hit on 'Kean' in the version that Sartre revised for Brasseur."

As a child, Belmondo, son of the celebrated sculptor Paul Belmondo, wanted to be a clown. In a sense he realized this ambition, incorporating the gags and tricksteries of the circus funnymen in his screen persona. As a youth he hoped to become a boxing champion, but when his nose was smashed in an amateur bout he settled for acting. He studied at the Conservatoire and acted in many Paris theaters in the 1950s in plays ranging from Elizabethan tragedy, Molire and Goldoni, to boulevard farces.

"I love the theater, always have, always will. Film players with their crowded shooting schedules have no time for stage engagements, but that is no longer my problem. In 1969 I did four fea-



Belmondo, left in early days on screen, above in stage revival of "Kean."

tures; too many. Today, after 17 years of stardom, I try to make each appearance on the screen or on TV something of an event. That is more sensible in the long run. I have my own production and distributing company and am my own boss. One film a year is my present rule and I supervise all its details."

Belmondo began as a film actor when the French cinema was undergoing a startling change. "My career started under the New Wave directors — Godard, Truffaut, Chabrol — and critics classified me with that movement. When I burst out with a set of action thrillers in a tongue-in-cheek vein, they reproached the switch. They complained that my acting lacked inner characterization, a sign of their ignorance. Believe me there is nothing simpler than simulating interior preoccupation on the screen. That is accomplished by a sense of absence, the vague look, the monotonous voice and immobility. It is far more difficult to persuade audiences to participate with you,

win the spectators' good will, to have them join in the fun of daring exploits, to laugh with you and to have them see their impossible dreams realized before them."

"As an actor-producer I avoid inserting political propaganda into my films. If I were out to reform the world I would turn politician. Preaching from the screen is not my métier. I'm an entertainer, not a prophet."

At 45, Belmondo works out daily in the gymnasium of his Saint-Germain-des-Prés flat. He still boxes and plays soccer. He performs all the stunts in his films himself. During the making of "Hold-Up" he suffered injuries in the shooting of a sequence in which he had to jump from a moving truck to grab a rope ladder dangling from a helicopter.

His audiences delight in adventure thrillers spiked with good humor and constant action and prefer him as a fearless hero. When cast as a coward and cad many years ago in Truffaut's "La Sirène du Mississippi" ("Mississippi Mermaid") they did not approve.

He is a positive, not a negative personality.

"Handsome actors have had a tough time finding work during the last 20 years. I'm no beauty, but when I see the strange-looking leading men on the screen I'm tempted to regard myself as an Apollo. And where are the replacements for those beautiful stars like Rita Hayworth and Marilyn Monroe? The present anti-hero and anti-heroine types are supposed to be what the public wants, but are they? In any case they are the public gets."

His film fans will find their idol is characteristic and energetic in the Marigny. The play was originally written for Frédéric Lemaître, the most popular actor in France in 1836. At his request an author of his entourage dashed off this play in five days, inspired by gossip about Edmund Kean, the famous English actor who had died three years previously. The first draft did not meet with Lemaître's approval and he passed the script on to Dumas, who redesigned it. It supplied Lemaître

with one of his most celebrated parts and the play remained a stock-company regular for the rest of the century.

Pierre Brasseur, who had impersonated Lemaître in the film "Les Enfants du Paradis," wanted a go at it, but found the Dumas script too dated for modern presentation. Jean-Paul Sartre agreed to doctor it and the result retains most of the original sensational shocks, while the drawing of the violently non-conformist Kean contains minuscules of Sartre's philosophical theories.

Belmondo has a great deal to do in it. He must snub an ambassador in his mansion at a grand soirée in the presence of royalty, he is involved in a noisy brawl in a shady tavern there demonstrating his gymnastic feats by disarming a cutthroat who is about to knife him, and a moment later tears the mask off a jealous husband who has disguised himself in following him to the low dive. He lures a duchess to his Drury Lane dressing room and tutors a young lass in atmospheric verve. The play, however, is not the thing. The thing is Belmondo.

sions and interrupts his performance as Othello to rave against the Prince of Wales, who has mocked him from a royal box.

This act of *lèse-majesté* causes his arrest, but in lieu of a prison term he is banished to the United States.

Robert Hossein's mise-en-scène

is a valuable asset and there is

helpful assistance from the company. Pierre Verner does the

dissolute prince as a save extravaganza cameo. Sabine Haudepin

has fetching naïveté as the cheese-monger's daughter who has

caught stage fever, and Beatrice

Agnès has the grand manner as

the amorous aristocratic lady,

while Gabriel Catinat succeeds in

lending life to the suspicious husband, which would otherwise be a stock heavy. There is glitter to the Empire decor and costuming. In the curtain interludes Stephen James Beck and Yves Ormond oblige with some period pantomimes. On all scores a production of the first order and one rich in atmospheric verve. The

play, however, is not the thing.

The thing is Belmondo.

What about the toxic creep who

knows full well what the law is,

and goes ahead and dumps a ton of

garbage in some mountain brook?

The executive of that company,

which has a public responsibility,

is engaged in malfeasance lawbreak-

ing with evil intent, and it is to the

hedgehog with him.

Supporters of President Reagan

in the Iran arms affair say they are

unworn by charges of malfe-

asance (political partisans have

been calling him unfit for years) and are

also not worried about malfeasance

because they think it unlikely that

the president will be shown to be

consciously breaking the law, the

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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